NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS BYENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-HAMLET-THE OCEAN BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Junith-BENSAL NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE FISHERMAN'S DREAM

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Poor GEN-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square—Happy Man-Jamey Lind in America—Fortune's Whime—Jon

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUNING PERFORMANCE EVERY OLYMPIC, Broadway-Fellows' New York Emmorian

New York, Tuesday, September 3, 1850.

Telegraphic Summary.

In the House, there was nothing of much consequence done yesterday, if we except the motion of Mr. Boyd, which prevailed, making the Texas boundary bill the special order for every day, at swelve o'clock, until it is disposed of. This is a praiseworthy movement on the part of the House, and the members, especially Mr. Boyd, are ennitled to a great deal of credit for it. It is to be hoped that it will be followed up until that and other kindred measures shall have been disposed of. There was a movement made in regard to the sariff, but it did not succeed. Who could expect that it would? We will be very much surprized, and no doubt so will be the whole country, if the territorial bills, now awaiting action in the House, are thrown aside for the tariff, or any other less important movement. Let the Senate bills be first set at rest, and if the members be not disposed to adjourn when they shall have been settled, they may take up the tariff, or any other subject they please, and debate ad infinitum.

We are without any intelligence of the proceed ings of the Senate, yesterday, in consequence, we suppose, of the storm having deranged the telegraph wires.

Manufactures at the South

The down east newspapers, particularly the Bos ton Daily Advertiser, are much engaged on the subject of Southern cotton mills and manufactures. The object appears to be, in some cases, to show that the South cannot compete with the North in this business, notwithstanding some important advantages which the former possesses over the latter. They acknowledge that cotton costs the manufacturer of the South one cent per pound less than the manufacturer of New England has to pay for it. Taking even this statement to be correct, what would be the result? The mills of the Massachusetts Company, at Lowell, consume six million eight hundred thousand pounds of cotton per annum. One cent per pound saved, on that quantity, would amount to sixty-eight thousand follars; and, as these mills contain forty-five thousand seven hundred spindles, the annual saving to a mill of eleven thousand would be about seventeen thousand dollars, no mean item to deduct from the bill of cost for one year. The capital stock of the above company is set down at one million eight hundred thousand dollars; and the above assumed difference is equal to about three and three quarters per centum per annum on that enormous capital. But one cent per pound is not the rea difference. The entire addition to cotton, in transitu from the cotton field to Lowell, will average two cents per pound; and its cost at Lowell is one and an half cents higher at the latter place than is paid to the planter at the Southern shipping port. This difference will amount to one hundred and two thousand dollars on the quantity consumed per annum by the above mills, or about five and a half per centum on the entire capital. This is the real advantage which the Southern manufacturer possesses in the cost of cotton, and which, for a mill of eleven thousand spindles, would be about twenty-five thousand dollars per annum.

In the second place, the cost of water power at Lowell, for forty-five thousand spindles, is two hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars, at five dollars perspindle, the present rate. The interest on this sum is thirteen tho dred and sixteen dollars per annum. Besides these items, those mills, according to their official published statistics, consume fuel, which costs, deliver ed on the spot, over seventeen thousand dollars per annum. Put all these items together, and we have the aggregate of one hundred and thirty-two thousand dellars difference in the cost of cotton, interest on the cost of water power, and the cost of fuel-or seven and a third per centum on the entire capital of one million eight hundred thousand dollars. Let us now turn to the other side.

Manufacturing sites are abundant at the South. in the midst of, and at short distances from, the cotten fields. At all of them are large quantities of fuel, at extremely low prices; and many of them are directly at, and in close proximity to, immense deposits of the best of mineral coal. This coal car be had at the mills, at the low cost of sixty cents per ton, and at other places the best of wood can be procured at rates equally low. Allowing, then, twenty tons of coal per day-a very large allowance-to drive the forty-five thousand soludles in the mills alluded to, and for all other purposes, and we have six thousand tons per annum, the cost of which, at sixty cents per ton, is three thousand six bundred dollars. Steam engines for the purpose, would cost sixty thousand dollars, the interest on which sum would be thirty-six hundred dollars. Engineers, firemen, and oil, would cost ten dollars per day, or three thousand dollars per annum. These several items of cost of steam power, warming the mill, and the like, make up the gross amount of ten thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to drive the forty-five thousand spindles. Deduct this amount from one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, the aggregate of the cost of water power, fuel, and difference in the cost of cotton, and you leave one hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum, as the actual advantage which the mills of the Massachusetts Company would possess, if situated near the Southern cetton field, compared with their present location. No one can, of course, doubt, all other things being equal, that that gives to the South a tremendown advantage over the North. The down east writers, however, undertake to point out disadvantages to offset this, and more too. The first of the number is a supposed deficiency of capital. They suppose the entire capital of the South to be

already invested in pursuits "yielding a sure and profitable return," and hence, concluding that the Southern people are content to reap smaller profits than those of the North, leave it to be inferred that the former have no capital to spare for other more profitable pursuits; and that they are so well con tented with small profits, that they would not withdraw capital from those pursuits which yield them small profits, to invest them in enterprises equally sure, and far more lucrative. Whatever else thes astate writers may know, they manifest a profound ignorance of Southern character. The Southerner loves money, and likes to make large profits, as well as the Northerner. How was it with New England, fifty years ago? She was not overburthened with eapital. How did she enter the field of manufacturing enterprise, while its results were a problem yet to be solved? By the withrawal of capital som other pursuits, and applying it to this, and

eking out the means by a system of credits. Soon the manufacture commenced to furnish its own capital, and to earlich the commutiy beyond all former precedent; and still it continues to do so. Now that the problem has been solved, and the result has proved successful, can any one tell us why the Southern people cannot do the same ? The present rapid advances in the business at the South answer the question, and demonstrate the fact, that, with the determination to set the spindle and the loom in motion, the means are always at com-

But it is contended that there is a want of "skill and enterprise." To assert the "want of enter-prise," is to beg the question, which future results only can settle. The want of skill is an ebjection entirely without force. Many pretenders, like pedlars of Yankee notions, have doubtless deceived, cheated, and fleeced Southern men, by constructing cotton mills for them, which, when completed, were worth about as much as so many wheelbarrows; and many managers have treated them about the same. So have New England men, in many instances, suffered from similar impositions. Still, skill is not scarce, and can be had in sufficient abundance to meet all demands, North and South. Does the South lack skill? She can more readily purchase it than New England could fifty years ago, and as readily and cheaply as New England can purchase it now; and as good as New England can now afford; both for the construction and management of mills. There is no difficulty on this score, as every manufacturer and mill builder, North and South, well knows.

The want of proper labor, too, is made a very strong objection; and, in connection with this, a good deal is said about the intelligence and industry of the New England girls, and their habits of neatness, contrasted with the supposed ignorance, indolence, and slatternly habits of those of the South. The inference is, that the Southern girls cannot come into successful competition with the girls of New England, because they are not intelligent enough to learn to be good operatives, and have not industry and perseverance enough to fellow up the business, nor cleanly habits sufficiently fixed to induce them to keep themselves and their apartments free from filth. How many New England girls have ever been seen at the North, who were industrious enough to work unless they were obliged to? How many, who were more intelligent than Southern girls with like opportunities to learn? How many, who were more given to habits of neatness, under similar circumstances, which are connected with the life of the poer Southern girls ? The truth is, the poor girls of the South have no employment to stimulate them to industry; and hence, lack the means to procure intelligence, and those incentives to appear well, which are enjoyed in New England. Cotton mills furnish all these; and, as experience has proved, it requires but time, with good management, and good discipline, to render the poor girls of the South, in all respects, equal to those in New England. It comes with an ill grace from Northern manufacturers to decry Southern girls as being unfit for cotton mill operatives for such reasons, while the New England mills swarm with Irish help, men, women and children, among the dirtiest and most ignorant portion of all that call themselves civilized. They are constantly crowding out American operatives; and the consequence is, that Southern manufacturers may procure an abundance of help at the North, as good and cheap as it is there. The experiment has been tried, however, with Southern labor more than once, and with

The Graniteville Mill, in South Carolina, which has been cited as an example, we do not take as a test of what may be done at the South, either as it respects the mill itself, its cost, its management, its quantity or quality of products, nor its expendi-tures. We have only to wait patiently for a few months, when the community may possibly discover something in the form of a cotton mill of a higher character, and altogether a fairer specimen. Whose we have seen what can be done in the South, we shall learn the true value of the doubts suggested

by Massachusetts writers.

These remarks are not speculative—they are truths; and they will be proved such by actual practical results a thousand times more satisfactory than all the evidences contained in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the many comments on the subject. Even now, coarse goods can be manufactured at the South at a cost per yard, for labor, not exceeding that paid in New England; and the advantages in difference of expenditure noted above, will constitute a protection that will enable the South to defy all competition

These down east writers speak very feelingly o

Northern mill builders, who, to serve their own ste, as they in the South. It might be well for them, also, to in form the public whether or not there is any selfish object to be advanced by such remarks. The Boston Advertiser's correspondent is evidently one of the same breed of bantlings hatched of late, to warn the people of the South to beware of the manufacturing business, lest an active competition should spring up against the manufacturers of New England, more to be dreaded by them than that of our European competitors. Probably that writer himself may be in possession of some nominal thousands of manufacturing stock, and is fearful that a brisk competition at the South may curtail the fair proportions of his darling shares, and reduce them to the mere effigies of their former selves. But be this as it may, his warnings are useless. The competition must and will come, and that quickly. The manufacture of coarse goods will be transferred to the Southern country, and in time that of the finer descriptions will follow. The South is destined to become the seat of the cotton manufactures of the United States, and all the efforts of New England cannot prevent it. There has been apathy in the South on the subject in times past, and the spirit of enterprize has slumbered. But a change has taken place—the race of improvement has commeaced. The people of the South are no longer to be terrified by the cry of wolf, so often set up and reiterated by their New England friends. The more loudly and frequently that cry is set up, the more will the Southern people be encouraged to proceed for they know it is entirely deceptive, and intended only to keep them out of the field, to afford others the opportunity to reap the harvest.

Such being the inevitable tendency of things at the South, we repeat what we have often said, that the Northern States have driven their Southern brethren into this course of manufacturing for themselves, and we have reason to believe that the South will be prepared to test the character of Northern politics, by applying the only argument that can reach the minds of many men—that addressed to the pocket. The South will rapidly gain upon the North in all commercial affairs, as well as in the manufacture of cotton goods; and the emigration to the Southward will soon be felt by the States, which have hastened events that will assuredly be deplored.

THE COMMON COUNCIL-THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.-The regular report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was, we are informed, transmitted to the Common Council last evening, but instead of that body ordering it to be printed, as is usually the case, they adjourned without taking any action upon it whatever. We are at a loss to conceive why such a course should be pursued on this occasion, more than any other. The report of the Chie Engineer of the Fire Department is a document looked to by our insurance companies and the public generally, with a great deal of interest, and it is desirable that they should be roade acquainted with its contents as soon as possible. Inasmuch es the city government will have a session, in pursuance of the new city charter, every day, until the business before them is disposed of, we trust that they will pay some attention to this matter this evening. It is very desirable that this important document should be laid before the public at the earliest moment.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN THIS STATE .-THE PROSPECTS AHEAD. - For some time past, the two great political parties into which this State is divided, have been making arrangements for the election which will take place in November next. Both have called their State Conventions for the nomination of candidates; both are endeavoring to heal dissensions in their ranks, and we may add that, as usual, both feel confident of success, and will spare no exertion, intrigue, or trouble, to secure the victory. In their exertions to restore harmony in their

ranks, the democrats have not, thus far, succeeded

as well as it was expected they would, a few months or weeks since. They have done tolerably well in the city of New York, notwithstanding the efforts of a few factionists to prevent a recon-ciliation. The hunkers carried a majority of delegates, the share falling to the lot of the barn-burners being rather small The latter are not, however, much chagrined at this, according to the information which we have received. In the country, the attempt to produce harmony has not been so successful as it has been in this city, and, according to present appearances, it will he a hard matter to bring about a perfect understanding between the rival sections. The cause of the failure, as far as we understand it, is the desire on the part of the baraburners to secure positions of prominence in the machinery of the party, and the lion's share of the spoils, in case of the success of the party next November. These terms will not be listened to by the old hunkers, who act as if they thought it a favor to the barnburners, to consent to admit them to their counsels at all, even on any terms. As for giving them the principal offices, or a share of the spoils, they are indignant at the "re-negades," as they term the barnburners, and rather than do so, freely say they will suffer defeat. The barnburners, again, are opposed to the re-elec-tion of Mr. Dickinson to the United States Senate, whose term of office expires next March, and want to have the vacancy filled by General Dix, the exponent of their views on slavery and the new territories. The hunkers will never concede what the barnburners demand, and the result will be, that if the barnburners do not give in and submit to what the hunkers may choose to impose upon them, and accept with gratitude such pertion of the plunder as the hunkers may wish to spare, there will be no union, and the party will go into the election, this fall, deprived of a great deal of their strength. Both sections have a tolerably high opinion of their ability and numbers. If the barnburners could carry their point in electing General Dix over Senator Dickinson, it would be naturally looked upon as an important victory over the hunkers, and, as a natural result, would, in their opinion, entitle them to a considerable num-ber of the offices, in case of success. But the hunkers will not abandon Senator Dickinson. This is the knottiest point of the matter, and one which, from present indications, will give the most trouble. As for there being any principle at issue between the two factions at the present time, it is absurd to imagine that such is the case. The Wilmot proviso has been voted a humbug by all parties, and the passage of the Senate bills by the House of Representatives will be a coup de grace to the whole movement, as well as to abolitionism throughout the Union. The abolition party will again be narrowed down to their former limits, and in all probability will not poll more votes for their candidate than they did in 1844.

In regard to the whig party in this State, there seems to exist a general desire to cut clear of the Seward clique, as the only rational method of procuring harmony in their ranks, and repudiating him and Weed, and others of the school to which those "higher law" gentlemen belong, as well as to divest themselves of all identity with the dangerous and anarchical doctrines advocated by Philo Greeley, and promulgated by that remarkable jour-nal, the New York Tribune. In this they exhi-bit a great deal of good sense, for the connection of that party with such men or such dootrines, would sink them, were they much more powerful than

Thus stand the two parties at present. They will, no doubt, select their best and strongest men as candidates at the ensuing election, and do their utmost to secure victory, and the spoils, which are its concomitants. They will practise a great deal of intrigue and scheming, in order to accomplish their ends. We shall keep our readers informed of the progress of events, from time to time.

says we "are all firemens," meaning that we are all on fire with our musical enthusiasm. We believe it is so, and from present appearances, it may be contended that we are becoming a very music-loving people. At this very moment, in this metropolis, we have a most extraordinary amount of brilliant musical talent sack ing appreciation at the hands of the public. Never before, in the history of this city, have there been so many musical artists. First and foremost, there is Jenny Lind, with Jules Benedict and Belletti-all of the highest eminence. Of the former, all we could say would be but the feeble esho of the world's voice Benedict is an admirable composer—a man of rare genius and acquirements, who has been, for several year at the head of the musical world of London. Belletti is an admirable vocalist, with a delicious] barytone roice, and is an excellent musician.

In addition to these, we have among us an epera troupe, which, in numbers and talent, is quite equaland in many respects superior, to the opera companies of London. The Havana treupe draw listening thousands to hear them on every occasion of their perform-ances. Steffanoni, Bosio, Tedesco, Costini, Caroline Vietti, Salvi, Lorini, Vietti, Marini, C. Badiali, Vita Colletti and the rest, are the members of an association of song, long to be remembered by those who have enjoyed their delicious performances. And we should not forget the brilliant orchestra, including Arditi and Bottesini, and many others of nearly equal merit Resting upon their cars, also, are the many members of Max Maretzek's company—Bertucca Maretzek, Truffi, Borghese, Patti, Amalia Patti, Forti, Novelli, Beneventano, Renedetti, and other distinguished names, besides the celebrated Pico Vielti, one of the most emipent contralts vocalists ever known in this country, who would prove an acquisition to any opera troupe. Then we have Bochea, the celebrated com-poser and distinguished harpist, at the head of a great musical enterprise, in which Madame Anna Bishop the most successful English vocalist, stands conspicucusly preminent, challenging comparison with those of the Italian school. And in addition to all these, we find Wallace, the popular English composer, with his sister and Mademoiselle Stopel, awaiting the favora-ble hour to throw their talents into the scale of rivalry, busides a host of pianists, violinists and vocallets from every nation distinguished for the genius of

Thus supplied with all the elements for great musical festivals, we may well , be surprised if the present eason should not make this city a perfect musical Mecca, bringing in the lovers of sweet sounds, like se many pilgrims, to render the coming season in the amount of talent will demand active exertions on the to know the merits of all, without any reference to national partialities and prejudices, we shall turn the hair from our ears and listen closely hereafter, that we may, with some degree of justice, record the results of our attention.

Reporting Intelligence.

TROTTINE — All the purses advertised for the Centreville course, to morrow, were filled last night. The entries comprise some of the finest trotting stock that can be produced; and of course, good racing will be the result. A glance at the entries is enough.

The Fugitive Frenchmen.—The two Frenchmen, and the woman, arrested on board the ship St. Nicholas, on Saturday last, for the extensive lacrony committed by them in Paris, are still confined in the Tombs. One of the least guilty party will possibly be made a winness of, in order to convict the others. The woman possibly is the person that will be chesen for that purcose. Charge of Robbers.—A fellow called Mike Williams, was attracted yeaterday by the Sixth ward police on a charge of knocking down Julia Williams in the public street, and stealing from her person, by force, seven dollars in money, and then running of. Justice Obborne committed the accursed to prison for a further committed.

City and Suburban News.

- THE NIGHTINGALE. unprecedented in this city, so far from subsiding, is on the increase, and will continue to increase to the end. There is no humbug about her. She is a diamon of the Met water, and the more she is talked of, and the more she is known, the more do her brilliant qualities shine forth. The all-engrossing topic of cenversation yesterday was the Nightingale. During the day, a large crowd collected around the hotel, in the hope of getting a sight of her; and the hotel was thronged during the day with visiters, who, with those belonging to the establishment that were kept in doors from stress of weather, completely crowded the hall

and passages.

The ladies stopping at the Irving House requesteto be introduced to her, and she appointed 12 o'clock to meet them in the ladies' drawing-room. Mr. Howard, the proprietor of the hotel, conducted her thither and introduced her to the lady of Commedore Stock ton, who then introduced her to about 500 ladies. She shook each by the hand, and conversed with several with her gentle, warm-hearted and unaffected manner At 2 o'clock a carriage drew up at the Chambers street entrance to the hotel, and a large crowd imme-diately collected, as it was whispered she was going out to drive. Shortly after, she was conducted by Mr Barnum to the carriage amidst enthusiastic cheering and M. Benedict and M. Belletti followed, and took riage could get through the crowd, from the great anxiety to see the great object of attraction. At length, having got into Broadway, it drove to the Jenny Lind Hall, the Tabernaele, Niblo's Garden, and Barnum's Museum-all of which were examined with a Castle Garden, which was also scrutinized, particularly with regard to a slight echo, which, it is said, destroys in some measure the effect of the voice. What conclusion Jenny Lind and the artists who accompanied her arrived at in reference togthis objec-tion, we are not in a position to state. Suffice it to say, that no placed is fixed upon as yet, though it is determined to commence the concerts on Wednesday here, that the general price of the tickets will be three dollars, but that the choice scats will be auctioned and will probably bring ten dollars. Certain it is, that one gentleman for one hundred tickets, and the same price for one hundred more by another gentleman. It is the wish of Jenny Lind that the tickets be made low; and Mr. Barnum has expressed his determination that they shall be on such a scale that every person

leaves New York.

Everywhere the carriage stopped, a crowd collected, and when the carriage returned to the Irving House, there was a crowd there, notwithstanding the rain, who loudly cheered her as she passed into the hotel.

In the evening she was visited by Mrs. Barnum and her daughter, who had come from Connecticut to see

will have the opportunity of hearing her before she

telegraphed home to that effect.
All sorts of presents were sent yesterday to her, and Mr. Beebe had the measure of her head taken for a riding hat. Tickets were sent to her from Newport, for the fancy ball there, which she could not accept in consistency with the fulfilment of her engage-

It is now very doubtful whether she will be able to visit Mr. Howland, at Fishkill, on the Hudson river

so she had intended.

So much for Jenny Lind's second day in New York. We are sorry the heavy rain interfered with the enjoy-ment of her drive, but she must not take yesterday as a

specimen of our glorious autumn.

The elegant manner in which her suite of rooms great credit upon his taste. The furniture, which was expressly procured for her, is of the most superb description, and must have cost at least \$6,000; the chairs and sofas are of the finest carved rosewood, and covered with the richest damask satin, and everything

else is in keeping.

Jenny Lind has with her a middle aged cousin. Jenny Lind has with her a middle aged cousin, named Md'ile Ahmasen, who, with Mr. Benedict, take care of her affairs. Indeed, Mr. Benedict has been, through life, to her as a father. He was the first to predict her success, and he has ever since contributed all in his power to fulfil the prediction.

The prize compositions for the Jenny Lind welcome amount to the vast number of about 600. The committee met last night, but it will take them a week to get through such a betch of them.

get through such a batch of rhyme. EXTENSION OF THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD TO

HORNELLSVILLE.
Yesterday, the section of the Eric Railrond, extending about 42 miles, from Corning, Steuben county, to Hornellaville, in the same county, was opened, leaving 125 miles of the line to Lake Eric to be completed—the latter having been, for some time, under contract, and is expected to be finished next year. That part of Steuben county through which the section just opened passes, is an agricultural and lumber region, where the population is not very dense; and the same may be said of Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, through

EMIGRATION FOR AUGUST. The following are the returns of the arrivals of passengers from foreign ports, during August, 1850.

Great Britain. 12,404 Norway and Sweden. 925
Hanse Towns. 2,151 Belgium. 400
France. 1,412 Holland. 410
Chagres. 570 Other ports. 536

Decrease during eight months. 31.183

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was truly dismai. It never ceased raining; and last night, at an advanced hour, the rain fell as if all the sluices of the clouds were let loose together.

RIGHT ON BOARD THE SHIP ANDREW FOSTER.—The ship Andrew Foster arrived yesterday morning from Lindrew Foster clouds were let loose together.

Riot of Boadd the Esit Andrew Forter.—The ship Andrew Foster arrived yesterday moraing from Liverpool, with passengers, and landed them at the fifth pier, North river, at 11 o'clock in the forencon, when a scene of riot took place, that continued at intervals till the rain put a stop to it, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It appears that during the passage, one of the passengers insuited a priest, or one who had been a priest, in the grosset manner, by throwing the contents of a fifthy bucket upon him. Captain Howes arrested the man and confined him, and was proceeding to flog him, when the priest begged him off, the young man having made an apology. But the passengers having communicated the facts, with certain additions, to the stevedores in West street, who were led to believe that some of the officers of the ship had a finger in the pis, they sailed down to the ship, and some of the officers had to escape for their lives, by means of a boat while others were beaten severely. The passengers were also beaten, and the riot continued to rage for some time till the Pirst ward police arrived, who partially quelled it. Some of the Third, and Fifth ward police also assisted, but despite every effort persons were beaten here and there. An officer of the ship, who was with a lady in a carriage, was dragged out at the foot of Albany street and besten dreadfully. There were two prisoners captured, who were carried to the First ward station house. Although the passengers were all got off, and the mob ecattered, the rain, which began to fall, hastening their dispersion, the ship was left in charge of a party of the First ward police.

Kinsarvino or a Stave.—The abolitionists who lately tried their hand and falled in kidnapping a nears rervant from Tom Riley's, who, it is said, is a slave belonging to a man in South Carolina, have tried again and succeeded. The colored abilitionists held a meeting in the church, corner of Church and Lecanar streets, and appointed a committee, who succeed

FUNERAL OF THE LAUY OF GENERAL AVERANA.—You terday afternoon, the funeral of Mrs. Averana took place from her late residence in Broadway; and though the weather was so unpropitions, the attendance was large. Among those present was General Garibaldi. M. Filoparti delivered a funeral oration, which affected many of those present to tears. A considerable number of both sexes crossed the river; and the painful duty of throwing the handful of earth upon the coffin devolved upon the bereaved and afflicted hurband.

the comin devolved upon the bereaved and afflicted hasband.

Stewart's Marsix Palack.—The first story of the addition to this magnificent structure is now completed, and the second story is commenced. The first story is fourteen feet five inches high, and the building is to have five stories, so that the present building, which is only four stories, will be ruised another story. It will then be all uniform, secupying an entire block in Broadway, from Chambers street to Reade street, and having three fronts, the front in Broadway being 165 feet, and the fronts in Broad and Chambers street for feet. In Broadway, the building is supported by eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and cighten aquare columns with Corinthian expitals. In Chambers street and Reade streets there are four round fluted Corinthian pillars, and their rounds in each, with Corinthian capitals. The marble is from the quarry of Mr. James Hall, Eartheaster, in West-abester county; and Mr. Porter is his fitter. Some of the blocks are four tons weight, and the granite blocks

which form the foundations are from ten to fifteen tons weight. The architects are French & Smock. The addition to the marble palace will cost about \$200,000. The other building cost \$150,000. This will make \$350,000 in all; and the building, when completed, will be the finest dry goods store in the world. It is a proud monument to the enterprise and genius of the respected proprietor.

The Noathern Lierary Hose Company, Philadel. P

THE COLLTER GUARDS.—This corps, commanded by Captain Brenan, passed the Herald office yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, with twenty-eight muskets, and the Washington Brass Band of Adkins, (late Dingle's), and were pretty considerably soaked with the

occupied as a dwelling, and the lower part as a stable. Owing to the prompt arrival of several fire companies, the finmer were confined to the above premises, the interior of which was totally destroyed. There was no insurance.

A LARGE WOMAN IN THE WATER—Yesterday, a woman named Mary Cooper, weighing 300 pounds, fell in the river from the steamboat Island City, at the foot of Fulton, street. East River. She was rescund from drowning by Assistant Alderman Haity and the police. She was a colored woman, going to a camp meeting.

Consequence of Entonication.—William Kewing fell in the five of Intonication, and weild have been drowned sut for officer Colgan, who took him out of Patal. Occurrence.—At four o'clock yesterday morning, Michael Grary, about 30 years of age, fell from the fourth story of house No. 456 Twelfth street, and was found by Mr. Farington, quite dead, at 5 o'clock. He is supposed to have fallen out while in a state of intonication.

Monx or the Results or Camping.—A woman named Mary Martin, a domestic in the employment of Mr. Sciomon Hawse, No. 29 Amos street, was burned in a most shocking manner, on Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, while in the act of filling a lamp with camphine. She was conveyed to the City Hospital by officer Fowler.

Dearn was Falling from a Mynsow.—The Coroner was called, yesterday, to hold an inquest at No. 456 Twelfth street, on the body of Michael G. Avery, who was found lying on the sidewalk, by one of the policemen of the Seventeenth ward, and on examining the body, it was found to be lifeless. The deceased, it seems, had fellen from a fourth story window, which fall caused his death. Verdict accordingly.

Another,—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of Michael G. Avery, who was found in a dying state, on Sunday morning, in the rear of No. 99 Fulton street, having fallen from a third story window to the year, below in the stable works. It is flained to the publisher, Mr. James French, No. 73 Washington street, Boston, or a cop

House.

J. M. Gibbon, N. C.; N. J. Röse, Vt.; W. K. Flemming, Ga.; R. R. Montgomery, N. O.; and sixty-one others, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the American Hotel. rican Hotel.

J. C. Cooper, N. C.; J. C. Harding, West Point; J.

T. Thompson, Baltimore; S. J. Solins, Philadelphia;
L. P. Roberts, Tenn.; J. M. Rynis, Iowa; and fifty dive
others, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Howard Hotel.

Among the passengers by the steamer Atlantic, were
M. E. D. Lafayette and his sister Madame De Lasterie,
son and daughter of General Lafayette.

son and daughter of General Lafayette.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Tallmage and Aldermen Miller and Shaw

Settement 2—At eleven o'clock this day, the court opened for the term. The calendar for the present term, exhibiting the number of priseners now in confinement for trial, was presented from the keeper of the city prison. It is as follows:—Attempt at rape, 1; assuit and battery, with intent to kill, 5; robbery, 4; maybem, 1; burglary, 24; forgery, 2; grand larceoy, 29; bigsmy, 1; false pretences, 1; riot, 10; libel, 1; opening letters, 1—making 80 new cases. Previously indicted, 21; witnesses, 4; abandonment, 1—in all 10d.

The cierk called the names of the Grand Inquest, but in consequence of there not being enough present to morrow morning.

Reneval of an Old Indictment.—A man, by the name of

form a jury, the court postponed the manter morrow morning.

Reneval of an Old Indictment.—A man, by the name of James Brown, who stands indicted, on the 12th of March, 18th, on a charge of forgery in the third degree, was brought into court on the charge, and was committed to prison for trial. The prisoner was indicted, with a man by the name of Sterns, on a charge of obtaining a bank note plate of the Bank of Keniucky, from the Union Bank of this city. Sterns was tried, convicted, and sent to the State prison; Brown subsequently obtained ball and eccaped, and now he is again in curtody on the charge.

obtained ball and exception of the charge.

Everal cases were called on for trial, but the defendants not being ready, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this day.

General Taylor's Remains,
It will be seen by the following letter from Major
Bliss, that the remains of ex-President Taylor are to
be removed to the family cometery, near Louisville
Kentucky:—

Barrana Md Aug 9, 1850

Baltimone, Md., Aug. 9, 1850.

be removed to the family cemetery, near Louisville, Kentucky:

Battment, Md. Aug. 9, 1850.

Christian Restricts, Eeq. New Virleans, La.

Sir:—I am desired by Mrs. Taylor, to acknowledge the letter which you addressed to her on the 34th ult., as chairman of a committee appeinted by the Governor of Louisians, and to express her heartfelt thanks for the sentiments of sympathy and condolence therein manifested.

The desire which you express, in behalf of the citizens of Louisians, that the remains of the late President should be removed to that State for final interment, exhibits a degree of respect for his memory which is the more feelingly appreciated by Mrs. Taylor, because she has many valued friends in your State, and cherished associations connected with her residence there; she therefore, deeply regrets that the wish of the committee cannot be complied with. Her own feelings, and those of the members of her family, now here, are decidedly in favor of the removal of the remains to the family exenctery, near Louisville, where the father and kindred of her late husband have been buried. She is rare that the committee will understand the motives which lead her to prefer this disposal of the remains he is so the less grateful to them and to the people, whom they represent, for the distinguished tribute of affectionate regard to the memory of the deputed which their application couveys, and for which she begy leave to tender her warmest acknowledgments.

I am sir, with the highest respect.

W. W. B. BLISS.

W. W. S. BLISS.

Political Intelligence.

Vennery Electron.—The election in Vermont, for State officers, Legislature and members of Congress, takes place to day. The election of the State Legislature is important, from the fact that the election of a Senator in Congress, to supply the place of the Hon. Samuel S. Peleps, willbe made by the body to be elected. It is probable the whige will again be successful, though there is very little excitement in the State on the subject. The following is a list of the candidates for the principal positions.—

Governor.

Whig.

Charles R. Williams.

Conorass.

Lucius B. Peck.

Marritt Clark.

Jefferson P. Ridder.

Herman H. Heardels,

4th do. Elies N. Davis.

Thomas Bartlett, Jr.

4th do. Elise N. Davis. Thomas Bartlett, Jr.

Illinois.—T. G. C. Davis, whig. has come out as an independent candidate for Congress in Mr. McClernand's district.

Delawase Wesse Nominariess.—The whig convention which assembled at Doror, Del., on the 28th inst., neminated F. F. Causey, Eeg., of Kent county, for Gevernor, and Hon. George Rodney, of Newcastle, who formerly represented the State for several terms, as Representative in Congress.

The Ivalua Opera at Castle Ganter.—The enthusiasm of the public still remains unabated, with respect to the magnificence of the performances by the Havans company. "Somiramide" is to be performed on Wednesday night, for the benefit of Caroline Vietti, who has consented to take her benefit here, instead of at Havans, as previously arranged between heresif and the manager. We are glad of this, as it will give us an opportunity of hearing that admirable interpretation of Arasce, in which she established her fame early in the season. She will be assisted by Tedesco, and by C. Badiali, who has consented to appear as-Assur. There will be, we doubt not, a very numerous attendance.

Boway Theatra.—The appearance of the Wallacke at this establishment, was halled with enthusiastic cheering. They are great favorites, and descreedly so, as their dramatic abilities are of a very high order. They appear this evening, in Bhakapeare's beautiful tragedy of "Hamlet"—the part of Hamlet by Mr. J. Walleck, and that of Ophelis by Mrs. J. Walleck, and that of the above shell be given to his patrons as can be found in any similar establishment as can be found in any similar establishment presented a brilliant array of the musical society, incidents, &c., cannot be surparsed.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the insignant distinguished vocalist, threated by the charming and distinguished vocalist, than Bishop, evidence of the most rang with reliterated cheen, which the subsequently proved she appreciated, which he subsequently proved she appreciated the subsequently subsequently proved she provided the subsequently sub

Napoleon of directors, will see again his Garden tocswall for the numerous admirers of his favorite artists, who are also those of the public.

Burnon's Theaths.—The performance of the "School for Scandal." last evening, as might be expected, from the array of talent presented in the cast, was aplended affair. Burton, Lester and Blake were cheered throughout every seene. Indeed, all the other members were equally good in their respective characters. Whoever relishes a good comedy, ably sustained, should see those distinguished comedians, to-night, in Coleman's excellent comedy of the "Poor Gentleman." Burton will appear as Dr. Ollipod; W. R. Blake as Sir Robert Bramble, and J. W. Lester as Frederick. The other characters by Bland Johnston, Birs. Hughes and Mr. Ruscell. A. "Spanish Boleres" by Miss Wallters and M. Frederic; and the entartalmients will close with the local sketch of "She's Come," Burton being the bright particular star. A great bill.

National Theathe.—The dramatic representations of the great favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Barray Williams, have been very successful. Mr. Williams is a capital delineator of Irish character in those pieces in which he plays, and Mrs. Williams is a capital delineator of Irish character in those pieces in which he plays, and Mrs. Williams, as a Yankee girl, for, indeed, in general business, is a great acquisition to any theatre. The entertalnments, this evening, commence with the "Happy Man," Barney appearing as Paddy, in which he will sing a ballad suited to the piece. Miss Malvina will then execute a medley dance, which will be followed by the vaudeville of "Jonny Lind in America"—Denis McShane by Mr. Williams, and Jenny Lind by Mrs. Williams. The next piece will be "Focuse's Whims," and the amusements will cenclude with the amusing piece of "John Dobba."

America "Denis McShane by Mr. Williams, and Jenny Lind by Mrs. Will sies be performed in the evening, with Mr. C. W. Clarke and Mr. Hadaway in the leading characters. Jenny Lind drore up to this certalish. He is said sh

CHRISTY'S MINERARLS have returned to the city, after a most successful tour through the western part of this State. They will give another series of their popular concerts at Mechanics' Hall, commencing on Monday

next.

Otheric.—This place of amusement is crowded every night, to hear fellows' Ethiopian opera troupe. Their buriesques, and their singing, are excellent.

Tarkenacus.—Dompster will give one of his ballad scirees at this hours, on Thursday evening next—it is the first since his return from Scotland. Mr. Dempster is the most plaintive ballad singer that has ever visited ithis country. The Tabernacle has been entirely renovated and re-painted, and presents a beautiful appearance.

Mr. Murdoch was announced to commence an en-gagement at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia jest night

Judge Mitchell, Presiding.
The calendar was gone through but no business

Judge Edwards opened the special term, and having, seard a few motions, the Court was adjourned. Court Calendar—This Day. Cameer Piras.—Nos. 411, 451, 453, 455, 469, 467, 887, 169, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 485, Circuit Govar.—170 to 782, 784, 785.

Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurtst, &c.

devote his attention exclusively to diseases of the Eye and for from nine to four o'cleek, at 25t Breadway, antrance 1/2 Warren attract, where can be had his popular Terestive on the Eye, 'third edition, price 50 center, also, his Self-acting Eye and Ear Fountains' Artificial Eye instruct. Elegant Bridal Cards, Envelopes, Cake Bases, and Bridal Wafers, of the latest and most Eashisma-ble styles, can be had at EVERDELUS, 392 Breadway, cer-ner of Dunae street. Mr. Everdell has a branch stors at No. 2 Wall street, for the accommodation of his down town town

Jenny Lind.—Have you seen her! If not step at Thompson's Fifty Cest Dagnerestype Rosme, No. 315 Broadway, and look at a like-ness of her takes by his yasterday, and said to be very good. A durable and perfect likeness in a handsome case, for 30 cents.

J. W. THOMPSON.

The Plumbe National Daguerrean Gal-lery, No. 251 Renadway, contains the largest collection of distinguished individuals in the United States. No one-should fail to visit this echirated collection.

A. L. Columbo, full styled Gentlemen's. Bair Cutter, late of Edward Phalon's, under the Franklin Bone, respectfully infert, this friends that he has opened a Dressing Room at No. I Battery Place, under the Washington Hotel, corner of Broadway and Battery Place. He feels confident that to race as will honor him with their patronage, he will give ample satisfaction.

Freekles, Tan, Sallowness, Pimples, Eruptions, and all skin diseases, are it is well known, positively cared by wring Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap. The Poudra Bubtile eradicates hair from any part of the body Liquid Rouge for pale lips and oheeks. Lilly Whitefor rough fashed, singuish complexions, at 6 Walker street, farst tentro from Breedway. Callender, South Third st., Philadelphia.

Comb Manufactory, 3031; Brondway.—The original manufacturer of the colsbrated Open Chain Shell Combs, and the only manufacturer in Brondway, in rites the ladies to call and examina his late improved patterns. Premium Open Chains, \$5. Combs at Wholesale.

Z. M. QUIMBY, 3035 Brondway.

Hair Dye.-Batchelor's Genuine Liqui-Hast Dyn, can only be procured at the manufactory, & Wall fraction. See my state, the paths should pused against mitations. See my various them. Persons whose hair has assumed a bad solor from two of the limitation dyns, can have it corrected by calling as above. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupess—Another Sedal has a warded to Wm. Batcheler, for the best Wigs and Toupes. The public are invited to inspect his new style 1500, at BATCHELORY celebrated Wig Factory, 4 Wall He keeps the largest and best assortment in the city. Oches address.

Victims of Dyspepsia, who are termented with a perpetual ciaking and paswing constitue in the stomach, when apprise are depressed, and whose serves are shakes, will find in the gratle stimuler, javier-rating infunes and southing properties of Kampy's Realth Restorative Bitters, immeniate and permanent relief. They remove all the consequences of indigestion, by removing indigestion test. Gapter Bepot, 569 Hudson street.